XLIII...Nº. 13,306.

REVELATIONS IN AND OUT OF COURT. THE PHOENIX PARK MURDER TRIAL-FURTHER EVI-DENCE TAKEN IN LONDON-THE CONSPIRATORS IN THIS COUNTRY.

The jury in the case of Timothy Kelly, charged with complicity in the Phœnix Park murders, failed to agree, and a new trial will be had. The examination of the dynamite conspirators in London was continued. Several witnesses confirmed the statements made by Lynch, the informer, on Thursday. Judge O'Connor, the law officer of the State Department at Washington, gave his views to a TRIBUNE correspondent in regard to the extradition laws of the United States and their application to the plotters in this country. Further talks with local Fenian leaders

THE DUBLIN JURY UNABLE TO AGREE. RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF KELLY FOR THE PHOENIX

PARK MURDERS.

DUBLIN, April 20.—The trial of Timothy Kelly for complicity in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke was resumed in the Green Street Court House this morning. After calling a few more witnesses the Crown announced that their

The case for the defence was then opened, Kelly's counsel announced that they would produce witnesses to prove an alibi for the prisoner. Kelly's brother testified that he was in the company of the prisoner on May 6, the day the murders oc curred. On cross-examination of the witness his evidence conflicted with that given by the em-ployer of the prisoner. The defence called four friends of Kelly, all of whom testified that the prisoner was tu their company at the time Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated. One of the witnesses testified that he went to Phonix Park with Kelly on Sunday, May 7, and that both of them made an examination of the blood stains on the ground.

The submission of evidence having been concluded Mr. McInerney made the closing argument in defence of Kelly. The Judge then delivered his charge and the jury, at 5:45 n. m., retired. The jury after remaining out some little time returned to the court room and announced that they were unable to agree.

Kelly was then remanded and will be retried on Monday next.

Monday next.

One of the jurors, it is said, wanted more proof of Kelly's presence in Pheenix Park on May 6. When the disagreement of the jury became known, crowds of people in the street around the court became excited and indulged in cheers for Kelly and the jurors.

KINGSTON CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Eugene Kingston, who was arrested in Liverpool Wednesday on suspicion of being connected with the Phonix Park murders, was arraigned in court to-day, and after a hearing, in his case, was re-manded to prison to answer a charge of conspiracy

THE CONSPIRACY INQUIRY IN LONDON. FURTHER EVIDENCE-THE TESTIMONY OF LYNCH CONFIRMED.

London, April 20 .- The men arrested for con nection with the dynamite conspiracy were again brought up in the Bow-Street Police Court this morning for a further hearing. The court room was crowded with people. Among those present was Mr. Herbert Gladstone, son of the Prime Minister and Member of Parliament.

The first witness, the boy who was employed by Whitehead, at Birmingham, and who was yesterday identified by Lynch, the informer, recognized Thomas Gallagher (Dr. Gallagher) as a man who had visited Whitehead. The boy testified that Gallagher, when he visited Whitehead, gave the name of Fletcher. When he called to see Whitehead the latter sent him (the boy) on an errand and told him that he need not hurry back. When he returned, Whitehead and Gallagher were still talking, and Whitehead gave him a holiday. Shortly afterward Wilson (another of the prisoners) arrived in a cab. He said that he had come for "oil" that "Fletcher" had ordered. Wilson was conducted by Whitehead into an inner room. The next day Lynch came to Whitehead's place, bringing with him a large box. The boy was unable positively to identify Wilson. He was, however, positive as to Gallagher, who, he said, called several times to see Whitehead.

A waiter employed at the Midland Hotel in Birmingbam identified Wilson as a man who had been a guest at that hotel. He also said he had a large box with him, A Birmingham cabman testified that he drove Wilson from the Midland Hotel to the house where Whitehead was located. A Birmingham detective confirmed the testimony given by the other witnesses as to the time of Wilson's arrival at the house of Whitehead. A cabman and other witnesses confirmed the account given by Lynch of his movements while he was in Bir-

The coat worn by Whitehead at the time of his arrest was produced in court. It bore the tailor's mark: "Brooks Brothers, Broadway, New-York. The Crown also produced a letter signed by Wilson. The purchase of earthen page by Whitehead was proved. It was stated in evidence that he told the vender of whom he purchased them that he had recently arrived in England from New-York. A rubber maker, whose place of business is near the Charing Cross Hotel, identified Gallagher as a customer. He said Gallagher purchased of him a bag capable of holding 298 pounds of nitro-glycerine. Gallagher asked the prices of other bags. A maker of rubber bags in Cheapside also testified that a rubber bag was purchased of him. It was proved that this bag was purchased of him. It was proved that this bag was purchased of him. It was proved that this bag was purchased of him. It was proved that this bag was purchased of him. It was proved that this bag was purchased of him. It was proved that the bar was found by the police in Gallagher's possession, in which the paragraph relative to treason-felouy was marked.

The prisoners were then remanded for a further hearing on Thursday next.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS IN CORK. son. The purchase of earthen pans by Whitehead

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS IN CORK. CORK, April 20 .- Featherstone, O'Herlihy, Morgan and Carmody, charged with complicity in the dynamite conspiracy, were arraigned here today. The evidence disclosed the fact that Featherstone had on several occasions visited a firm of chemists in Glasgow, that he had asked questions concerning the strength and density of certain acids, and that shortly afterward an order signed "O'Herlihy" was received from Cork for a quantity of nitric acid graded at 92°.

. COMMENTS ON THE REVELATIONS. LONDON, April 20,-The Standard says it believes that the day will come when miscreants like D'Donovan Rossa will be hunted out of both con-

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the evidence that the dynamite plots now under investigation were hatched in New-York is as clear as the proof the foreign police possessed twenty-five years ago that Mazzini's plots against Italy were hatched in England; and, it says, the extradition of Rossa from the United States is about as likely as Mazzini's was from England.

England invite all the civilized nations to unite in securing the enactment of laws for the extradition of any person who shall commit atrocities under the veil of a political motive.

The box found near The Times office last night did not contain any explosive material. The report was a hoax.

Sir John Rose writes to The Times urging that

THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES. A TALK WITH JUDGE O'CONNOR, THE LAW OFFICER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

[BY THLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 20.-Lynch's confession showing that the dynamite conspiracy for blowing up the Government buildings in London was arranged in New-York was read with interest here Judge O'Connor, the law officer of the State Departent, who is specially familiar, of course, with extradition questions, was asked if he had been able to see his way to any remedy for such crimes. He said: 'No. We cannot punish men for talking

RISH CONSPIRATORS. about plowing up buildings. It could not be done here. in England itself, and it cannot be done here. These men are shrewd, they have plenty of money, they undoubtedly have good legal advice, and they take care not to come into conflict with the law. It is often said in a vague way English papers that the United in the States Government ought to do something. What can it do? We can't abridge the right of free speech. Clearly we can't reach that form of the trouble without altering our institutions entirely, and no one would propose to do that. I was in England during the Chartist excitement, and the tirades against the Government were a great deal fiercer than the talk of these dynamite men to-day. But they could not touch a man until he had committed some overt act. The English certainly ought to understand this. They know that our laws are very much like their laws, and they cannot expect us to do for them in this country what we could not do for ourselves, and what they could not do themselves in England. These men do nothing you can lay your hand on here, and even if you could prove conspiracy against them, that is not one of the crimes for which extradition is provided un-

> "Would it be practicable to widen the treaty so as to include crimes of this sort ?"

"It is possible, of course, but it will never be lone. No extradition treaty can ever be enlarged so as to include misdemeanors."

"The neutrality laws do not meet the case in any way, of course ?"

"No, they are limited in their sphere. They relate only to the acceptance of commissions or enlistments within the United States against any power with which we are at peace, the fitting out ressels against such a power, etc. Section 5,286 of the Revised Statutes makes it a high misdemeanor to set on foot or furnish the means for 'any military expedition or enterprise, against any power with which we are at peace. But these conspiracies are not 'military enterprises,' and as a rule Congress has been very guarded in passing even such laws. In 1838, at the time of the Canadian rebellion, a aw was passed at the special request of the British Sovernment to stop enlistments on this side of the Canadian border. The law made it a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment in the county jail for persons to meet together and drill and form companies for the purpose of invadng the territory of any friendly prince or power. Yet Congress was not willing that this should be a law for any length of time, and inserted a provision that it should cease to be in effect two years after its passage. This law, as I say, was passed at the special request of Great Britain; and yet, when the rebel privateers were being openly built in Engand by members of Parliament during our Civil War, all the answer we could get to our representations was that the laws could not be changed, and the English laughed at us in their sleeves while the building of privateers went on. It is impossible not to remember such things, although no decent person approves or countenances the schemes of these

"Then, with all your experience and attention to the subject, you can see nothing that can be done in

this country I" Nothing except perhaps to have very stringent laws passed regarding the possession or sale of ex-plosives. That would be entirely in our power, and could be done, of course, without any treaty. Beyond that I don't see anything to do except to let the thing die out, which it will do, although it eems likely new that it will last some time,"

Judge O'Connor went on to speak of the Irish ruestion generally, in which he is deeply interested eccause he is an Irishman and was once an Irish agitator. But he has no words in which to express is detestation of and contempt for the dynamite schemes. "The best of these men are foolish," said he, " and worse than foolish. They ought to know, even if there were nothing else said about it, that it will do them no good to blow up a few buildings and kill a few people. They can't blow up the whole population of England-or rather 'remove' them, for I notice that they have borrowed Guiteau's word. The evidence at Brady's trial showed that the society was for the purpose of 'removing' op-pressors, and I have no doubt that Guiteau's murpressors, and I have no doubt that Guitesus and of Garfield had something to do with suggesting these crimes. These men are doing a good deal of injury to the cause of Ireland. But for all that the Irish troubles are real and great. The people have been starying there for a long time. I know how it Irish troubles are real and great. The people have been starving there for a long time. I know how it was when I left there forty years ago, and it is worse now. Why, Delaware and Rhode Island would have rebelled against the whole of the United States if they had suffered from this country what the Irish have suffered from England. There is only one remedy for their troubles—home rule. The nearer you get any people to a system of self-government, the better they are off. Why should Ireland be denied a legislature ! Look at Canada, with thirteen legislatures in the different provinces and a Parliament. Why, even Jamaica has its legislative body, and yet Ireland is denied one. Depend upon it, home rule is the remedy."

LOCAL IRISH MATTERS.

THE STORIES TOLD HERE DISCREDITED BY LEADERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD-TALKS WITH EMERALD

The subject of conversation among the Irishmen of the East Side and at Williamsburg, yesterday, was not the evidence given by Lynch in London, but the corroboration of it given by Irishmen to reporters in this city. Perhaps the highest authority who criticised the correborative testimony in New-York adversely was a member on the staff of one of the leading Irish papers. "I do not wish it said," said he, "that I express any opinion but my own. But perhaps I am in the confidence of the leading Irishmen in New-York, and this claptrap revolution suddenly presented to us by a number of men we do not know is in our eyes simply fictitious. If true Irishmen here knew Lynch and his associates, they would not speak; if they did not, it was easy for them to supply the ellipse left in the statement of the informer. To us who are hand and glove with the revolutionists of the Continent, the names and opinions cited are utterly valueless. We do not know the men who have been speaking in New-York, and if they were the men of influence they profess themselves, we could not help knowing them. I will not criticise the Rossa, party, but I state that this publicity is the thing

knowing them. I will not criticise the Rossa, party, but I state that this publicity is the thing and the only thing, that brings money to its members' pockets, and that in itself is sufficient to taint all statements made in that quarter."

Further inquiry disclosed the fact that the Irishmen in the city who would know most about the conspiracy were those least inclined to talk. Their opinion may be summed up in the words of "Rocky Mountain" Smith. "I am a member," said he, "of the Supreme Council of the Fenian Brotherhood. I have read the statements of men who profess they knew Lynch and Gallagher. I declare we who are at the head of the movement know nothing of these men. Not only is their testimony false, but Lynch's is false in all but two respects: he was a member of the Emerald branch which meets at Second-st. and the Bowery, and he was sent to England."

Smith declined to say any more. He

Bowery, and he was sent to England."

Smith declined to say any more. He laughed at all inquiries, saying that what he knew was not for publication.

Williams J. O'Dwyer was wroth at the statements that had been made in his name. He had been reported as saying that he knew of the Emerald Club, and had frequently met Lynch. On the contrary, he stated to The Tribushe reporter that he knew

nothing whatever of the matter. THE EMERALD CLUB "BOUNCED." The janitor of the club house at Second-st. and the Bowery said : "The Emerald Club met here," but they will meet here no longer. Mr. Sanders, who lets the room, has given the club the bounce, and the secretary is to be immediately informed."

Who is the secretary !" "I do not know his name, but he is a short man

with a beard." The reporter inquired further and immediately recognized the secretary as a man who had earlier in the day denied all knowledge of the club or its affairs. William Coughlin, who keeps a liquorstore at Thirty-first-st. and Third-ave., had been named as a man who had been at the club at its last meeting on Tuesday evening. Mr. Coughlin was as innocent as a new-born lamb when asked in regard NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

to the matter. "I am grieved that such things should take place," he said. "I do not see what good this car do, and I, for my part, would not risk my business in participating in their doings."

At length a native Irishman was met. He stated that he lived in Brooklyn, and with profound mystery he made the following statement, first stipulating that his name should not be mentioned: "I am a member of the Emerald Club. The majority of us were very much against Lynch's being sent to Europe. It was done through personal influence. We blame the officers greatly for sending one so inexperienced. If an older man had been sent the affair would never have been discovered so soon. At the same time many of Lynch's statements are false. The man Burns mentioned as the chairman of the club was only an inferior member. The chairman of the club was J. D. Weldrick, who lives at 98 East Broatway. He knows all about the constitacy and its organization, but he won't tell. Another prominent member of the club is Dr. William Dwyer, of East Broadway."

inent member of the club is Dr. William Dwyer, of East Broadway."

President Weldrick is a printer in Fultonst., and his house, at No. 98 East Broadway, has a door-plate bearing his name, and a placard inviting persons wanting board to make him a call. He was not at home when a reporter called. No one in the house knew exactly where he worked. Several calls were made till late at night. He was always out and no one knew anything of him. Dr. William Dwyer was visited also. He was greatly disappointed that his visitor was not a patient. "I would have welcomed you in that case. As it is, I am falsely accused. I belong to an Odd Fellows society meeting at the same place as the Emerald Club, but that is all."

"Then you know nothing of any Emerald Club, to

that is all."

"Then you know nothing of any Emerald Club!"

"Stay, stay," he said, as he looked slyly at the clerks in the store. "There is an Emerald Gun Club to which I belong. Perhaps that is what you want, ab !"

Miles O'Brien, who has been charged with having formerly been a member of the Emerald Club, said to a Tribuxe reporter yesterday: "Five or six years ago I bolonged to an athletic organization called the Emerald Club. Later on, it went out of existence. It had no connection with the Emerald Club at Second-st, and the Bowery. I know nothing about that organization."

Manus O'Connor, of No. 1,142 Second-ave., who is a member of the Emerald Club, said to the reporter: "Lynch's testimony regarding the affairs of our club was false from beginning to end. The club is not a revolutionary organization, but a social one." Miles O'Brien, who has been charged with having

Lynch, in his testimony on Thursday, said that he as employed in a coach-builder's shop in Brooklyn n October last, and that he left his employer on March 8. The name of the coach-builder in the dispatches was given either Merritt or Bennett. A
Mr. Coe, of Coe & Merritt, of No. 254 Bedfordave, said that he had not a man by the name of
Lynch in his employ since September I, 1881.
There was no O'Coinor on the roll at that time, nor
has there been since then. Mr. Lynch was about
diffry years old and lived in Maspeth-ave. William
Sillwagen, an employe in the paint shop, said that
he saw Lynch a few weeks ago and he then said he
was going to Newark to get work.
Lynch wore a gray mustache and spectacles.
There is no other coach-builder in Brooklyn by the
name of Merritt. J. E. Bennett, of No. 123 Nassau-st., and S. Bennett, of No. 120 Tiliary-st., said
that they had not employed any men in several
years by the name of Lynch and O'Coanor. The
only Daniel O'Connor in the present Brooklyn
Directory is a laborer, whose address is given as
No. 206 Hamilton-ave. The landlord of that house
said that the O'Connor referred to was a 'longshoreman, and was now living in this city.
In the directory of 1881 there was a D. S. O'Connor, carriage-maker, at No. 258 Bergen-st. To
the reporter who called there, a woman who had
ived in the house for eight years said that the address was incorrect. There had been no O'Connor
living in the house since she had been there. dispatches was given either Merritt or Bennett. A

TALKS WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS. The office of the British Consul-General was filled with persons engaged in the transaction of business when a TEIBUNE reporter called there yesterday. The dynamite sensation was the topic of conversa tion among some of those present. Lane Booker, the new Consul-General, who came here recently from San Francisco, where he was British Consul for twenty-seven cisco, where he was British Consul for twenty-seven years, was not in his office. Inquiries were made of the Consul, J. Pierrepont Edwards, as to whether or not the revelations made in London by Lynch, alias Norman, agreed with the information in possession of the Consulate. Mr. Edwards smiled as he replied: "That is something of which I cannot speak. I would be pleased to give any information to the press that I could, but this is an official matter, and there is really nothing that I can say. It brings the matter close at home, however, and opens a wide held for the press of this city—a field, no doubt, that will be fully occupied. Mr. Booker may be able to give you some information. You will find him at his hotel, the Everett House."

"You have not found any bombs around your

for have not found any bombs around your a here, I suppose," remarked the reporter.

so; but we have received numerous threatening

however."

"Do the Irish 'liberators' ever visit your office?"

"No, but they keep a pretty close watch upon our movements. I have been 'shadowe!' so much that I am getting used to it, though it is not pleasant."

"In your residence here have you ever been treated with any violence by that class of persent!"

sons!"
"No: I have simply been watched and made the recipient of threatening letters. I suppose however, that the object of watching our movements is to see that none of their associates visit us to give

Later in the day Mr. Booker was seen at the Ever-Later in the day Mr. Booker was seen at the Evet ett House. He is a tall, pleasant looking gentleman with gray hair and beard. He brought with hin from San Francisco a magnificent souvenir of the good-will of the business men of that city. It was presented to him at a public banquet in his honor and is composed of gold, silver, precious stones and the various woods for which that country is famous and it has appropriate devices and inscriptions speaking of the dynamite revelations, Mr. Bookersaid:

"I have been here such a short time that I have not become fully acquainted with the business of the office. I have no information on the subject of which you make inquiries that I could make public. In fact, I get my news from the newspapers. I would not like to venture an opinion on the subject of a probable demand for the extradition of any persons engaged in the conspiracy.

MR. BRENNAN'S PLANS.

In talking to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, Thomas Brennan, secretary of the Irish Nationa League, said: "I arrived on Wednesday from Italy, where I have recently been on account of my health. I left Paris a few days after Carey, the informer, mentioned my name in his evidence, although I was in London at the time his statements were made. Carey stated that I was secretary of the Fenian Brotherhood in Dublin. That i the only charge that has been made against me and no demand has recently been made by the English Government for my arrest. I was only lib-erated from an English prison in June last. I was incarcerated for thirteen months in four prisons, among whichwere Naas and Kilmainham. I was kept among which were Naas and Kilmainham. I was kept in prison all that time without being brought to trial. I was imprisoned on account of a speech I made. I was also in prison in 1879 on account of another speech I made on eviction, and I have been in prison before that on political charges. I have been in connection with the Land League since its formation. I am only here on a visit. It will probably be a long visit, but I intend subsequently to return to Ireland."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY LELEGRAPH

SHOT BY UNKNOWN PERSONS.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., April 20.—Patrick McHugh was shot yesterday morning by unknown persons concealed in the west wing of the Curran House.

A BURGLAR SHOT DEAD BY A WOMAN.

MISSOULA, Mon., April 20.—Mrs. W. J. Stephens, wife of the Probate Judge of Missoula County, last night shot and killed one Smith, who was attempting to eater her room through the window.

through the window.

INDIAN MURDERERS RESPITED.

St. Louis, April 20.—Blossom, a Cherokee Indian, who was to have been hanged at Tahlequah, I. T., yesterday, has been respited. Hank, an Indian of the same tribe, has also been respited. has also been respited.

KILLING HIS CHILD AND INJURING HIS WIFE.

MADISON, Ind., April 20.—Information has
been received here from Utica, Ind., that a lime-burner
named Lewis, while interleated, murderet his infant child
with a club and struck his wife with an are, indicting a fatal

with a club and struck his wife with an are, indicting a fatal injury.

LIVING TWENTY-ONE DAYS WITH A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

NEW HAVEN, April 20.—Irving Loper, who shot himself on March 31 at Southington, died to-day at the New-Haven Hospital. He committed suicide because his employer threatened to expose certain financial irregularities. He haved Iwenty-one days with the builet in his brain, the physicisms learing to remove it.

PETROIT, MICH., April 20.—I'wo men registered at a botel in Grand Rapids last Friday as "James Chancy, Huffalo," and "Natz Addison, Newbers." For several days they drank heavily. Harman Chaton, who registered as Chancy, and the heavily of the companion had spant all their mener, and he determined to kuil himself. He took a reyolved, went to his room and lay down on the bed. Just than Addivon emetring tried to seine the platel, and in the struggle it was discharged killing Addison.

TITLE-SIGNATURES FORGED.

SWINDLING ENGLISH CAPITALISTS. LANDS IN VIRGINIA VALUED AT \$450,000 SOLD BY A MAN WHO DIDN'T OWN THEM.

Abram Suydam, a lawyer living at No. 149 Waverley-place, was arrested at his home on Thursday evening by Detective McNaught, of Inspector Byrnes's squad, and locked up at Police Headquarters. The charge against him is that of swindling and false representations in connection with the bogus sale and transfer of 600,000 acres of land in Virginia. Sometime in the latter part of 1882, Mr. Ellis-

housen, a Nova Scotian, who was in this city on business, made the acquaintance of James Madison Flagg, of Chicago. Flagg represented to the Nova Scotian that he was the owner of an immense tract of land lying in Washington and Buchanan counties in Virginia. He described their mineral and timber resources in such fulsome terms that he got Ellishousen interested. He made Flagg an offer for the lands. Finally, after much negotiation, Ellishousen and an Englishman, Captain Albert B. Cunningham, of Glasgow, struck a bargain, by which they became possessors of the entire tract for the snug little sum of \$450,000. Cunningham paid an instalment of \$6,000 to Flagg, and then with Ellishousen left this city for Glasgow to induce capitalists in that city to interest themselves in the wild mineral lands of Virginia,

The two men reached Scotland last February. They found no difficulty in exciting the favorable interest of Scotch capitalists, but it was thought just as well to have a lawyer examine the titles and abstracts of the land in question before any more money was paid on it. A skilful lawyer of Edinburgh, D. Forbes Dallas, of the firm of Warden, Pringle & Dallas, told the capitalists that it would be necessary to examine the land records in that part of Virginia where the land was

Accompanied by Captain Cunningham, Marcus Robinson, a Glasgow attorney, and a Captain Dudgeon, of London, Mr. Dallas came to America and went to Abingdon, Va., the county-seat of Washington, wherein 300,000 acres of the tract were said to be, reaching there on March 26. J. E. Lent, a shrewd young attorney of Lebanon, Va., was retained to assist them in their legal researches. It was almost immediately discovered copies of deeds and abstracts which the copies of deeds and nostracts which had been given to Cunningham and Ellishousen by Flagg were frandulent. The clerk of the Court of Washington County, whose signature was on these abstracts, said he was disposed to doubt the genuineness of his signature, although he would not positively deny it. The titles to part of the lands were kept in Grondy, the county-seat of Buchanan County, which only recently had been burned, and the records had perished in the flames. The signature of Radeliffe, the Clerk of Buchanan County, which only recently had been burned, and to be false, and not even an imitation. He was not even Clerk at the time the abstract purporting to have been signed by him was made. In addition, the signature of the Judge who professed to certify to the accuracy of the abstracts was the false signature of a gentleman who resided at a considerable distance from the scene.

Here were two forged signatures, that of the Clerk and that of the Judge. The seal on the certificates, however, was genuine. In no case was the title of any land found to be in Flagg. Some part of the land was discovered, but in every case it was held by third parties in lawful seizure. The law-yers did not tarry to try and ferret out the remaining 300,000 acres, but came back to New-York to hunt up Mr. Flagg.

Flagg expressed great surprise and astonishment had been given to Cunningham and Ellisbousen

yers did not tarry to try and ferret out the remaining 300,000 acres, but came back to New-York to hunt up Mr. Flage.

Flag expressed great surprise and astonishment when told of the failure to find the 600,000 acres. He denied any criminal intentions, and said that he had employed Suydam to investigate the titles to the lands, and to procure him legal abstracts and certificates. He had implied trust in Suydam, and citiought he had secured a perfect title. Suydam was then called upon to explain. He stated that personally, and as counsel for Flags, he had examined the titles and records of the Virginia courts, and knew that the titles were perfect as far as the point where they went to Flags, with this exception—that where incumbrances existed on the land he had employed Corey Gibson, a young man living in Virginia, to clear up the way to clean titles. Perhaps Gibson had deceived him. He pretended not to know whether Gibson was a lawyer, or where was his residence. He made out the abstracts from material furnished him by Gibson. Some of the material had been copied by Miss Oram, whose address he was also in doubt about. She lived in this city, he thought in Second-arc, near Sinyvesant Park. Suydam was given a day in which to produce either the memoranda from which he compiled his abstracts or else to find Miss Oram. Failing to do either, the aid of Inspector Byrnes was invoked. Surdam was well-known to the police, having been arrested twice before, both times for falsely -wearing that he owned land which he did not. Once he was arrested in Chicago. The Inspector immediately sent Detective Mc-Naught after Suydam. He is a married man with a family. The Englishmen express great indignation at what they think is the customary American attempt to swindle unsuspecting English capitalists.

BURNED TO DEATH BY A LAMP EXPLOSION.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. FALL RIVER, Mass., April 20.-Peter Mc-Cann, living in the upper flat of a tenement block, was visited last night by Mary Connelly and her child. Late in the evening McCann took a lighted kerosene lamp to gaide his visitors down the stairway, when, being under own to the bottom. The lamp which he carried ex sloded, and the burning fluid spattered over him and proced, and the burning field spatiered over him and Mrs. Connecty and her daughter Mary, age five. Their cries alarmed the neighbors, who coveloped the burning bodies in quilts, extinguishing the flames, but not before the three were frightfully burned. The victims were carried to a neighboring house and medical aid summoned, but after several hours of agony the woman and child died. McCann cannot recover.

Springfeld, Mass., April 20.—Heratio G Knight, president of the Williston and Knight Company at East Hampton, writes to The Republican that at a meeting of the stockholders to-morrow the true condi-tion of the Williston and Knight Company and the Mill tion of the Whilston and Khight Company and the Mill River Button Company at Leeds, which are practically one concern, will appear. He is confident that with the co-operation of the creditors and friends who have already offered material aid the business of the corpora-tion can be re-established upon a firm basis.

In the matter of the assignment of John Cunningbam the following schedule was flied: Liabilities, \$30,966 84 nominal assets, \$18,013 05; and actual assets, \$11.846 45.

THE TRIAL OF "JERRY" DUNN.

CHICAGO, April 20.-The case of "Jerry Dunn, charged with the murder of James Eiliott, was called in the Criminal Court this morning. Emory A. Storrs and Daniel Munn appeared for the defence and nade application for a change of venue on the ground that Judge Jameson was prejudiced. After a brief con-sultation with State Attorney Mills, it was announced that counsel had agreed that the case be heard by Judge Smith, and a change of venue was granted in accordance with the agreement.

LARGE SALE OF MEXICAN LANDS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 20 .- One of the largest sales of Mexican lands ever made has just been effected by A. B. Linderman to a London syndicate. The estate sold is known as the Bustamente tract, and com-prises a million acres in Zacatecas. The price paid was \$2,500,000.

THE WASHED DIAMOND CASE,

New-Haven, Conn., April 20 .- The case against Jacob Nepel, who is accused of having sold Afri-can diamonds as old mine stones, was to-day continued a the City Court to Monday, owing to the illness of the defendant's attorney. It is understood that the protion will endeavor to prove that Nepel bought the dia-monds from a New-York firm for a small sum and colored it to resemble an old mine gein.

MAGGIE HENNECKE'S BODY FOUND.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20 .- The body of Maggie Hennecke, are twelve, who disappeared on October 24, 1882, was found this morning in the river near the lake. It is badly decomposed, but she was fully identified. Her gold necklace was in its place, with the Bitle nut basket suspended at her neck, and her gold ring, with the initials M. H. engraved on it, was still on her finger. The theory is that her body was caught by a projecting pile of a wharf and held down. Opinions

re divided between the theories of suicide and aeciden-

THE PRESIDENT SICK WITH A CHILL.

ATTENDED BY THE SURGEON OF THE TALLAPOOSA AT SAVANNAH -- THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY POST-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SAVANNAH, Ga., April 20.-The President has lain in his berth in the Tallapoosa all day, suffering from the effects of a chill that soized him when he went aboard last night. He had passed yester day and last evening as the guest of Captain and Mrs. Botts, in Monterey Square. The change from the warm interior to the river air chilled him, and upon reaching his quarters he felt the approach of a rigor and sent for the ship's surgeon. Preventives were applied, but at midnight, signs of congestion appearing, the surgeon quieted him under

There was no improvement up to 1 o'clock and after consultation with the command-ing officer it was decided that unless a change for the better should appear within two or three hours a telegraphic summons would be sent to Washington for medical help. From 1 to 2 o'clock the rigor certainly did not abate. The President lay quiet under the drug, but his limbs were stiff and the temperature of his body had decreased. He seemed to rally during the next hour, continuing to do so between 3 and 4 o'clock, when his condition was considered less dangerous than at any time since midnight. From 4 until 9 o'clock he slept fitfully. but awakening at the latter hour the surgeon ordered coffee for him, not only as a stimulant but with a view of counteracting in a measure the effects of the morphine. Two spoonfuls were taken, but at once rejected. The stomach was again tempted at 10 o'clock, when the same quantity of ginger ale was swallowed and retained. The President was then feeling quiet and weak and drowsy from the drug, and the surgeon encouraged his inclination to sleep, and cautioned him against exciting himself or thinking of leaving his bed for the day.

The President left his quarters this evening and sat for a while on deck. He said that he thought he had entirely recovered. He does not yet know whether he will return to Washington by rail or

The absence of special interest in the President's visit here, owing to the general disposition to respect his frequently expressed desire that the trip might be unattended by demonstration, contributed to-day to the success of the purpose formed early this morning by Mr. Chandler, that no one should be informed of the night's occurrence. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Miller came ashore this morning and were conspicuous driving and walking round town as though nothing had happened, and carriages called and remained at Mrs. Botts's house, where the President was to receive friends this morning. Of the ship's officers only the commanding officer and the surgeon knew until afternoon that the President was ill, and at 2:30 o'clock, when the news had leaked out, they were reticent and evasive about it. Indeed at 5 o'clock this afternoon there were probably not fifty persons in the city, including those aboard the Tailapoesa, who had even heard a rumor of the President's sickness. Inquiries about the failure of the Tailapoesa to start at 3 o'clock as had been ordered were evaled by excuses about learning the state of the weather off Hatteras before putting out to sea. The misfortune has upset plans for returning to Washington. Secretary Chandler says that should the President be well enough to leave for home to comorow he will probably go by rail, his special car still awaiting him here. might be unattended by demonstration, contributed

THE PRESIDENT ENTERTAINED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] SAVANNAH, Ga., April 20.-The President was entertained in this city last night and did not get back to the Tallapoosa until about half-past 1 o'clock this morning. He remained aboard the steamer all day, resting after his fatigue of yesterday. Owing to threatening weather off Cape Hatters, the steamer did not sail as expected. The President and party will probably leave to-morrow by rail direct for Washington.

TELEGRAPH MERGER DENIED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 .- Upon application of solicitors for the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, Judge Fell of Common Pleas, granted an injunction to day restraining the city of Philadelphia, its officers and ents, and especially the Superintendent of Pol Fire Alarm Telegraph, from taking possession of poles and wires erected by the company in Philadelphia, and from disturbing the company in the lawful conduct of the business. In support of the injunction a bill in equity based upon an affidavit of William F. Curl, man lager of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, was filed. This bill set out that the company owns 552 poles and This bill set out that the company owns 352 poles and about 266 miles of wire. The bill then referred to the ordinance of Councils, which directed the solicitor to proceed against the company \$520,000 bond and authorized the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph to take possession of its poles and wires for consolidating with the Western Union Telegraph Company. The bill denies the alleged consolidation or merger, and declares further that the Mutual Union Company hand acquired, by purchase or otherwise, any competing ine of telegraph in this State or elsewhere.

A FIGHT BETWEEN OFFICERS AND TRAMPS.

BRAINERD, Minn., April 20 .- The police had a lively skirmish yesterday with a crowd of tramps and captured six of the party. Policemen Showtell and eputy Sheriff Palmer were slightly wounded in the gut. After this first capture the Sheriff's posse, armed ith Winchester rifles, started in pursuit of the other with Winchester rifles, started in pursuit of the other ramps. The police fired at the men, wounding one of hem, who, with his companions, was removed to the

A FEMALE LAWYER IN AN ANGRY MOOD.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20.-Kate Kane, the only female lawyer in the city, threw a glass of water in the face of Judge Mallory, in the Criminal Court, this morning, and was fined \$50. She says that the Judge insulted her, but will not say in what particu-lar respect. She refuses to pay the fine and will go to jail unless her friends intercede,

THE TROPICAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Boston, April 20.-The Tropical Telephone company closed a contract by cable to-day with the National Electric Company of Brazil, which will yield a cash income of \$30,000 to the company, and also 20 per cent of the capital stock of the Brazil Company or \$100, 000. An Executive Committee was elected consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary, the vice-president to act as general manager.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 20.-Frederick W. Eames was shot dead this forenoon by Charles Highan Lames was shot dead this foreneon by Charles Higham, a pattern-maker at the Eames Vacuum Brake Works. Higham was lodged in jail. He says that Eames assaulted him with a cane, and that he shot him in self-defence. Eames had just taken possession of the brake works after a lawsuit of several months.

FREDERICK W. EAMES SHOT AND KILLED

SUICIDE OF A PRODUCE MERCHANT.

BALTIMORE, April 20 .- Jesse W. Hunt, age forty-five, a produce commission merchan; committed suicide to-night by shooting himself through the head at his residence in Hauover at. No reason has been assigned for the act.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE OPENING OF THE CANALS.

BUFFALO, April 20.—Thomas Evershed states that it will be impossible to open the canals before May 10.

A NEW PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

CINCINNAIL, April 20.—The Cincinnail oil Exchange, a new organization, elected its directors to-day. Five are from Cincinnail, one from Pittsburg and one from Oilty. It will begin business on May 1.

GOVERNOR MORGAN'S NEWPORT HOUSE BOLD. PROVIDENCE, April 20.—The mansion in Narragnaset-ave., Newport belonging to the estate of the late Governor Morgan, was sold to-day to General R. T. Wuson, of New York, for \$80,000, including the furniture.

ARGUMENT IN THE PHIPPS CASE.

PHIADRIPHIA, April 20.—Argument upon the demurrer to the indictment and motions to quash in the case of Edits P. Phipps, ex-Superintendent of the Ainahouse, charged with lorgery, was begun in the Court of Quarter bessions to-day. The matter was held under advisored.

charged with lorgely, was beginn in the Court of Quarter Seesions to-day. The matter was held under advisament.

HERR MOST IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—Herr Most arrived here to-day and will remain until Tuesday next. During his stay he will address several mostlags and endeavor to effect an organisation of the Socialists in this city.

POLITICAL TACTICS AT A COLLEGE MEETING.

NEW-HAVEN, April 20.—At a meeting in the Yale Lyceum this morning at the class of '55, Oleason was elected Class Orator by a vote of 66 to 54. It was found after the first bailot had been taken that the number of vote cast exceeded the number of mee in the class. A catalogue was then procured and the roll was called, and by this means a correct vote was at nast obtained. Six beliefs were taken before a final result was reached.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. CLOSE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING-INTERESTING

ADDRESSES AND PAPERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- The April meeting of the National Academy of Sciences closed to-day. The business session this morning was a long one, and it was after 1 p. m. when the reading of scientific papers was begun.

The first one was "On the spectrum of an argand gas-burner." Strictly speaking it was not a "paper" at all, for Professor Langley spoke almost without notes, and illustrated his talk by frequent reference to a large chart upon which were delineated the curves produced by the rays of the sun and of an argand burner respectively, as shown in the spectrum. Professor Langley's experiments were designed to ascertain the amount of energy which is reflected in the form of light only by an argand burner; and for purposes of comparison he had subjected sunlight of equal intensity to like experiments He showed by the curves on the chart that, of the energy expended to fill an area of, say, 1,000 parts, 976 parts lie outside of and beyond the visible spectrum, while only 24 parts fall within its limits; in other words, 976 parts of energy are wasted while only 24 parts performed service as light. Reduced to percentages, the waste energy is represented by 97 6-10, and the heat employed as light by 2 4-10. The same amount of energy expended by the sun furnishes 34 per cent of light and 66 per cent is waste. Taking everything into consideration, Professor Langley estimated that, putting the value of the gas-plant of the country used in producing light at \$30,000,000, about 99 per cont of it is wasted, as compared with an ideal light in the production of which there should be no waste of energy. An argand gas-burner uses in the form of light less than I per cent of the eaergy required for its production. The same process which would increase the quantity of light from a given degree of energy would also improve its quality; and Professor Langley suggested that in the solution of this problem the inventor would find a most profitable field, and, if successful, might add millions, perhaps tens of millions, of dollars to the national wealth.

Professor Barker, in some comments upon the remarks of Professor Langley, declared that he had fully demonstrated the absurdity of producing light by combustion. That and the steam engine, which uses 20 per cent or less of the energy applied, he characterized as "two blots upon nineteenthcentury civilization."

Professor Rowland called attention to the beautiful symmetry of the curves produced by Professor Langley's experiments but protested against his presentation of the economic or commercial side of the subject. "I don't think we are concerned about that; and I don't care whether millions of dollars are saved or not; they are rarely expended for the benefit of science," exclaimed the young professor. In some remarks later in the day Professor A. Graham Bell, who was yesterday elected a member of the Academy, said a few sturdy words in defence of the practical side of scientific investigation and its results.

A paper on the "efficiency of storage batteries." by Professor Barker, had been announced. "I am sorry I cannot give you a copy of it; but the fact is I never write out anything until after I have delivered it," said the professor to a TRIBUNE correspondent. One of Professor Barker's conclusions was that some material better than lead must be found for the positive plates of storage batteries. In discussing the relative advantages of thick clates and thin plates Professor Barker remarked that the former are much better than the latter; nevertheless, he had been informed at the Patent Office that a very large number of applications had been filed for patents on devices for thin plates.

Every visitor at the meetings of the Academy must have observed two of its members, of venerable years, who have been inseparable companions since the sessions began. These men met and formed a friendship at the Usity of Berlin half a century Univerwhen both of them were students. The older man is Professor Charles F. Peters, the when distinguished director of the Litchfield Observatory, whose astronomical achievements have made him famous the world over. The younger is Professor Otto von Struve, the eminent astronomerroyal of Russia, who gave the Academy a graphic description to-day of the great object-glass-the largest in the world-which has recently been completed at Cambridgeport, Mass., for the Russian Government. "Next year," said Professor Strave, " we hope to have in use at Pulkowa Observators the greatest refracting telescope in the world. Russia is indebted for it to the United States, and she will try to show that she is worthy of such a treasure.'

Professor Struve spoke in English with considerable difficulty, often hesitating for the right word. He succeeded in making himself understood, however, and was greeted with several rounds of hearty appliance. Professor Asaph Hall, in the course of some remarks, said he had no heartation in pronouncing the object-glass manufactured for Russia the best one in the world; and he elicited hearty appliance when he expressed his gratification that the greatest telescope would go into the custody of one of the very first astronousers in the world.

his gratification that the greatest electrons astronomers in the world.

Professor Peters followed in an interesting falk about comets, taking for his text, "Photographs of the great comet of 1882." In some comments upon this subject Professor Hall said that the comet of 1882 has a period of about 800 years according to the computation of Professor Frisbee, of the Naval Observatory. Professor A. W. Wright, of Yale College, described "Some experiments upon a method of forming a visible image of the solar corona at other times than during a solar eclipse." Professor Wright's description of the experiments was very interesting, and the results was very interesting, and the results war highly praised by Professor Barker and others. Professor Wright also made some remarks upon his experiments which resulted in showing the phosphorescence of sulphate of quining experiments which were inspired by those relating to the solar corona.

Professor Walcott Gibbs of Harvard University, and entitled "Further generalization regarding complex inorganic acids."

"That is altogration of the very first action of the professor with a story of the professor walcott Gibbs of Harvard University, and entitled "Further generalization regarding complex inorganic acids."

"That is altogration of the very first saltograther too complex and too deep for

complex inorganic acids."

"That is altogether too complex and too deep for me," said Senator Hawley, who took his departure as soon as Professor Barker began to read about metamarphosical acid.

AN ESTIMATE OF POSTAL REVENUES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 20 .- Conflicting statements

have recently been published respecting the probable deficit in the postal revenues next year on account of the reduction of letter postage. One estimate puts the amount at \$10,000,000. The best informed officers of the Post Office Department consider this very extravagant. Probably no man in the service is better qualified to form a correct opinion in regard to the matter than is Mr. Hazen, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. To & TRIBUNE correspondent on Tuesday. Mr., Hazen said: You can safely say that the deficit on account of the reduction of letter postage to two cents will not exceed \$3,000,000. Our estimate of the postal revenues was made before the reduction was provided for and it amounted to \$50,670,456. That was based upon the supposition that the revenues would be ten per cent greater than for the current fiscal year-a supposition which was fully justified by the fact that the receipts increased at the rate of 13 8-10 per cent last year. Now sup-

of 13 8-10 per cent last year. Now suppose that the reduction of postage should cause no increase in the volume of business—which would be a violent assumption, and in flat contradiction to all experience—and suppose too that the revenues should not be benefited at all by the adoption of the plan of sanding circulars in sealed envelopes, even then the failing off would be only \$10,250,000, and the revenues would be more than \$40,000,000.

"The appropriations amount in round numbers to \$43,000,000, and the deficit would therefore be less than \$3,000,000 Cartainty therefore be less than \$3,000,000 Cartainty is will not exceed that sum an ascentit of